

COLLEGE OF HAWAII WINS BY ONE POINT

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Lineups.
College of Hawaii. High School.
Meinecke, R.E. Short
Severance, R.T. Mock Sing
D. Kuhns, R.G. Harris
Porter, R.G. Richardson
Lucas, C. A. White
Kellar, A. White
Hampton, L.G. Kekila
J. Kuhns, L.T. Laeba
Che Bui, L.E. Sing Hoon
Marcellino, Q.B. Chillingworth
De Bretteville, R.H. Achien, Rosa
D. Fraser, L.H. Evans
Clark, F.B. Center, Evans
Officials—Reed, referee; Clark, umpire; Sergeant Corey, field judge; Sam Johnson, head linesman; Ables and Hoogs, linesmen; Biart and Tracy, timers. Time of halves, twenty-five and twenty minutes. Result: College of Hawaii, 6; High School, 5.

College of Hawaii—One touchdown, one goal, six points.
High School—One touchdown, five points.

The interscholastic football series opened with a big whoop at Alexander field yesterday afternoon. It was the real old American kind of football with all the trimmings. There were college and school yells, regular rooting squads, tons of cheering girls, all showing the colors of the team they championed, and the most expert cussing of the officials from the sidelines.

It was really remarkable to notice how many staid and comparatively pompous business men watched the game and became frantically excited. Nor were they stingy with their remarks. They had the team, which they favored, the very best on earth and the opposing side a bunch of the nuttiest smuffs that ever took hold of a football.

There was a decision of the officials in the second half that should be explained for the benefit of the hundreds of High School adherents who left the field thinking that the officials had rubbed it into their team. The play was a trifle abstruse but the officials were perfectly correct in their decision. This is how it happened.

Sing Hoon was Off-side.

The college had been bucking the line in the oldtime style for various gains and lost the ball within three yards of the McKinley line. Henry Chillingworth cleared and the ball was put in play on the thirty-five yard line.

The college signaled for a punt and the school team got wise. Henry Chillingworth responded to the punt with a grand return that sent the ball way up the field. Sing Hoon followed up and got the ball away from Marcellino's fumble. He broke away with the ball and was only downed directly in front of the college goal, where a signal for a drop or place kick at goal would have been a certainty.

But the officials ordered the ball back to where Chillingworth had punted. Then arose a terrible roar. Everybody thought that this was on account of Marcellino having supposedly not touched the ball. He did touch the ball, but that was not the reason why the officials ordered the ball back.

The Real Reason.

The reason was that Sing Hoon was off-side at the time that the original punt was made by the college back. He was laying for a return punt and, as soon as the ball was kicked, he began to run, knowing that Henry Chillingworth would return with another kick in his direction. He was too eager and was off-side before the ball was punted. When he was finally downed, the umpire notified the referee and so the ball was taken back. It was unfortunate for the High School, but absolutely correct.

LET BATTLE BE OF INTELLECTS

LOS ANGELES, October 12.—Jack Johnson's feelings have been deeply wounded. S. Lim Berger, pugilist-haberdasher-author, has made the announcement that Jeffries is the physical and intellectual superior of Johnson.

Johnson does not mind the statement that Jeffries is physically his superior, but when anybody makes the statement that Jeffries has it on him for intellect, the heavyweight from Zambounga gets sore. Johnson rather prides himself on his intellect. It isn't so much of an intellect that Johnson admires, but it is the only intellect he has, and Jack doesn't like to have it insulted. He is prouder of it than he is of the title which he holds.

"What! Jeffries mah superior in intellect!" said Johnson yesterday. "Dat ain't so. Ah'm a smart niggah, Ah am. Ah know litcherure. Ah know jografy. Ah know where New York and Chicago is, and Ah knows 'rithmetic, too. Ah can beat Jeffries in a spellin' match or any form of culture he cares to meet me in. Ah'm a smart niggah."

As long as Johnson and Jeffries do not seem any too willing to clash in a brutal battle with fists an intellectual battle between the pair might be brought about. Cockey O'Brien, who favors this method of settling the dispute, contributes the following:

AN INTELLECTUAL BATTLE.

Yes, the rough neck way of fighting is a coarse and brutal thing, and they surely are degrading. Are the boxing glove and ring. Why not hand the pair a problem That is weighty and complex? Let them argue for the title, Let them use their intellects.

Why should Jeffries batter Johnson? Why should Johnson batter Jim? Just to satisfy the clamor And the foolish fight fans' whim? Let them use some mental effort And it won't take long to see

The First Score.

The High School made the first score after twelve minutes of play. The college kicked off and then the High School instituted a series of forward passes and cross bucks that worked the leather well into college territory.

The linesmen were kept working overtime for several minutes of play, but the school boys were gaining and the mystic cry of "First down, High School ball" was heard many times. Kuwamoto and Achien were both doing great work. On forward passes and end runs they each made gain after gain.

Nearing the college line, the school started a series of almost straight bucks. These worked well against their heavier opponents and finally they got so near the line that it looked good for a drop at goal. But Henry gave the signal for a skin tackle buck and Ted Center, after a clever pass from Henry, barged through right tackle and fell on the ball for the first score of the interscholastic series. The touchdown was not turned into a goal and the score stood 5 to 0 High School.

Fraser Makes Touchdown.

After the kick-off the college began to make better headway and soon had the ball on the school thirty-yard line. There was a fumble by the High backs and Blue Jay Dexter Fraser butted in with some speed. He scooped the ball and romped over the line before Sing Hoon, close on his tracks, could tackle him. Marcellino kicked a neat goal and that one point was the winning one of the game.

Then the McKinleyites began to show their best form. They worked the ball down into the enemies' territory and made several gains on fumbles. Henry Chillingworth took his mark in front of goal but, instead of trying for a drop or place at goal, he played for an end run and this fooled.

The first half of the game ended with the High School making a hard threat on the College territory. They were doing some good forward pass business and making end bucks, that finished with end runs, and making good gains.

The Second Half.

When the college kicked off for the second half, Henry Chillingworth caught the ball and made a run for twenty-five yards that took the ball to half way before he was downed. Unfortunately, Henry lost the ball on the down, and the college took possession. De Bretteville got away for ten yards, but Short was there with a tackle and downed him in his tracks. From then until the end of the game the college team bucked slowly but surely down to the McKinley line. Time after time the linesmen came out and the umpire gave the order "First down."

Within three yards of the McKinley line the college lost the ball. Henry dropped back and cleared well. The return play was another punt, and Sing Hoon made his grand run that was foisted by the fact of his having been off-side.

Large Crowd.

The crowd was large, but wonderfully orderly. The sidelines were kept clear, and there was a good chance for the recorder of events to chase up and down and get the different plays. Mr. Blanchard of the High School made it his personal business to see that the newspaper men were provided with eiceroes to call out the plays and names of players.

Altogether, it was an auspicious start of the football season. The game was well played and well attended, and it looks as though the coming season would be about the keenest for years.

The Marines will practise with the High School on Tuesday and with the College of Hawaii on Thursday. Next Saturday the College of Hawaii will argue matters with Punahou.

Which of them is really champion In a lively spelling bee.

What's the use of spilling elaret? What's the use of wasting core? What's the use of taking chances Of a tumble on the floor? They could surely solve the problem, They could surely turn the trick With a lively ten-round contest In the savage 'rithmetic.

What's the use of low-brow tactics, And the second and the sponge, And the thump and crash of fistcuffs, And the hook and savage lunge? Let them write on Masterlinck— Culture's slowly, yes, but surely Putting fighting on the blink.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL NOTES.

De Bretteville played a grand back game. Both the Kuhns brothers were all to the rose, and the bigger of the two, J. Kuhns, played a remarkably sturdy game. His brother was just about as good, and, without any showiness, they were a tower of strength for their side.

Both centers played a remarkably sturdy game. Austin White tried to look peeved with himself at half time, but he was very good in defense, and whenever a trick was signaled he held the opposing center of line to good effect.

WHAT DO TO.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SSSH!!!

Scented summer's, soporific, soft, salubrious sweet, Highing Strephon sadly strolling, seeks secluded seat Since so seated, dilly dipping sweetness seldom seen, Summer sights seem so scrupulous, such surroundings so serene.

STABBED BY COUNTRYMAN

Japanese Is Seriously Wounded in Head and Breast in Kalihi Valley.

THREE SUSPECTS ARE HELD

Injured Man Is in Hospital and Three Others Are Lodged in the City Jail.

A knife in the hands of a Kalihi Valley Japanese was thrust into the breast of another Japanese named Harry Fukui yesterday afternoon and a finishing stroke given over the head, laying the scalp open for seven inches. Both wounds were ugly and are considered dangerous. Three Japanese are held at the police station on suspicion of having a perfect knowledge of the manner in which Fukui came by his wounds. Fukui is at the Queen's Hospital.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a valley resident named A. L. Perry, who is a special police officer, saw from his house a number of Japanese running about a house some distance away across some taro patches. He suspected trouble and when about to leave saw a Japanese running toward his house. The Japanese told the officer that one of his countrymen had been cut by others. Perry followed the Japanese on the run. Some distance from the Japanese house Perry encountered a coattless Nipponese running toward him. He stopped him and placed him under arrest, taking him back to the house. The Japanese wore an undershirt and trousers and he was barefooted. The man's arms and one foot were smeared with blood. His face bore marks from which blood protruded. These apparently were not flecks of blood from another person.

On entering the house Perry found Fukui lying on the floor, blood streaming from at least two wounds. One in his head seemed particularly bad. Perry found out who owned the place and held him also to be taken to the police station.

As luck would have it, Gonsalves, the Young auto stand chauffeur, was in the valley and Perry sent for him. They loaded the wounded Japanese in and Perry took three other Japanese along as suspects. Gonsalves threw on the high gear and maintained it nearly all the way into town. He exceeded the speed limit, but his mission was a humane one, and he raced to the station, arriving there in seven and a half minutes.

There the suspects were unloaded and the wounded man was placed on a stretcher and taken in the patrol wagon to the Queen's Hospital, where two surgeons attended to his wounds. The wound on the head was a very bad one and a number of stitches were required to close it. The point of a knife had entered the breast and it is reported that one of the lungs may have been pricked. There was another wound on the back of the shoulder.

Information as to the man's wounds derived at the Queen's Hospital came second and third hand and no two throw something over a fence.

Finally, he came up with the fleeing man, whom he discovered to be a Japanese, who stopped and showed fight, at the same time drawing a knife from his pocket. Ferreira stopped and the Japanese turned, when Ferreira, putting on a sprint, caught up with him. He struck the Japanese and then the two grappled. Finally Ferreira gave the Japanese a blow in the face and he became quiet. Ferreira yelled several times during the struggle, to attract help, which came in the form of an officer. The officer and Ferreira looked over the fence and found a revolver.

The woman stated that the man, who is said to be a hack driver, had attacked her in the dark place and she resisted. She is employed at an Alaka street residence.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending October 23, 1909:

Agonick, Louis	Lawrence, Mrs
Andrews, Archie	Frank
(2)	McAdams, Myles
Armstrong, J.H.	McAlpine, Douglas
Barnes, Miss Mabel	McBan, Mr
Boardman, Mrs Amy	McCormen, Miss
L	Effa
Bower, Will	McNeill, A
Brown, Frank	Mundon, Mrs Carrie
Burch, Fred H	Padeford, Miss
Churehill, Miss	Parsons, Miss Grace
Louise	Perkins, Donald C
Crandall, Warren	Phelps, A.A
Davis, Miss Annie	Pollard, Miss Josephine
East, M.H.	(3)
Frogier, Emma	Price, Ray D
Francis, Mrs H.M.	Rees, Mrs Mary
Fred, Mr	Rich, Obadiah
Fulton, Maple	Richardson, Mrs
Gulick, Miss C.A.	Joseph
Hall, Mrs W.S.	Roach, Elmer
Herron, Miss T	Smith, Miss Tama
Hugo, H	Smith, Mrs A.K.
Irwin, Wm	Spencer, Chas
Irwin, Miss H	Tarles, Miss Mary
Joseph, Mrs Luika	Train, Harold
Keechie, N.U.	Treadway, C.C
Klausner, Jonathan	Waerthensen, Mrs
Knudsen, A.P.	Wab, J.F
Koson, Mrs Hann	Wells, M.M
Kuhine, Will	Werner, Wm
Luber, Wallace	

Packages.

Alexander, Wm P. Latimer, Mrs Geo Baldwin, Mrs C.A. Please ask for advertised letters.

JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

"The preacher that married you says you only gave him a dollar." "He ought to be glad I didn't sue him for damages."—Answers.

NEW OUTRAGES ALONG THE CONGO

Terrible Conditions Revealed By an Officer of the Rubber Company.

MANY NATIVES SLAUGHTERED

Villages Burned to the Ground by Agents of Belgian King Leopold.

(By Associated Press.)

BRUSSELS, Belgium, October 25.—An officer of the Congo Rubber Company, in a startling statement made here, reveals new outrages in the Congo district, which indicate a horrifying condition of affairs there. During the past two years, he says, many natives have been killed by the agents of the rubber company, of which King Leopold is the actual head, and villages throughout the district have been burned to the ground.

The world was shocked about two years ago when the barbarous methods of the rubber company and its agents were exposed. So strong was the feeling against King Leopold, who was enriching his pocket at the expense of the blood and lives of the miserable natives of the Congo district, that he was forced to promise radical reforms. Governmental action and investigation were instituted to rescue the blacks from their wretched condition. It was discovered that the King, who was the real head of the rubber company and the actual owner of the district, had made millions out of the Congo rubber industry. The deeds of his agents in the Congo, as was ascertained by investigators sent there from other countries, were almost too horrible to be told. Hundreds of the natives had been killed outright; many had had their hands cut off for trivial or fancied offenses. They were beaten, imprisoned, starved, and held in the most abject and wretched slavery. Whole villages, it was claimed, had been wiped out by so-called punitive expeditions.

The exposure of these conditions, it was supposed, had put a stop to the barbarous practices, but it appears that the rubber company and its agents only waited for the excitement to die down before resuming their former practices, which appear to be as barbarous as before.

Action by the Powers was considered on the former occasion, but nothing was done. The renewed charges of outrages on the Congo, however, may have the effect of awakening Christendom more thoroughly to the condition that exists, and be the cause of concerted movement to free the wretched natives from their intolerable bondage.

SCOTT CASE IS BEFORE COURT

Bad Presentation of Case for ex-Principal of Holualoa School May Lose It.

The desultory and nonsequential method of M. F. Scott in the supreme court yesterday in pressing the suit which his wife, Mrs. Nellie M. Scott, has brought against the Territory, will probably lose the case for her.

In opening his case yesterday, Scott placed Miss Smith, and King and Myers on the stand, they being respectively, clerk, inspector and deputy auditor for the board of public instruction, and at the conclusion of their testimony, Chief Justice Hartwell ordered their entire evidence stricken from the record as immaterial, without any motion from the defense. Following this, Scott placed his wife on the stand.

According to her testimony, she had been notified in writing of her appointment as principal of the Holualoa School and later the board dispatched King to tell her that she had been dismissed from her position. This developed from the direct examination. Cross-examination by Lorrin Andrew for the Territory caused her to admit that King had not brought message of dismissal but had notified her that the board had decided that it would be best for her to be transferred from the Holualoa School to some other outside of Kona and offered her opportunity to choose what other school she desired. This she agreed to do on the following day but left without doing so. Her sudden departure without picking up another school followed advice to that effect from her husband and counsel.

The charges that led to the board's desire to have Mrs. Scott transferred were instituted before the board during the investigations of the relations existing between her and Mrs. Maydwell. She decided not to take the offer of transfer and commenced suit to recover the year's wages she claims is due her as principal of the Holualoa School. Scott rested his case and the defense offered the rules of the board that permit it to make such transfers as it deems necessary to the efficiency of the department. Superintendent Habbitt and Mrs. Wilcox were the witnesses for the defense and their testimony brought out the greater part of the above facts. The trial continues today.

GRANT LED THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Protests Against His Uniform Not Sustained by War Department.

Press advices from Chicago, dated September 28, say that a protest against the appearance of Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, in the uniform of his rank in the temperance parade in that city last Saturday, has been made in a letter sent to Secretary of War Dickinson by W. R. Michaelis, of the executive board of the United Societies for Local Self-Government. Mr. Michaelis has asked whether there is any rule of the war department governing such an appearance, and requests that the reply



GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT, Whose active sympathy with the Chicago Prohibitionists led to protests.

be in the form of an open letter. Mr. Michaelis wrote that General Grant's presence in the parade is taken by some to mean that the federal government and the Army in general have taken sides with the prohibition movement. "I do not dispute the right of General Grant to take part in this movement as a private citizen, but he has no right to head a parade in full uniform, or to participate as a federal officer," is a part of the letter of protest. Several letters taking a contrary stand to that of Mr. Michaelis also have been sent to the secretary of war. These are from men who approve of the action of General Grant, and defend his appearance in the parade. They claim that the parade was not a "prohibition parade," but was "a movement for great civic righteousness and the enforcement of law and order in Chicago." It is interesting to note that in his annual report for the last fiscal year, just issued, General Grant, on page 16, in reviewing the work of the judge advocate for the year, says: "A glance at the report of the judge advocate clearly shows to my mind that liquor was the cause of most of the troubles among the soldiers." However, on page 25, General Grant attributes to another form of dissipation most of the non-effectiveness of his troops.

Commenting on this, the Army and Navy Journal says editorially:

The question whether an officer of the Army, wearing the uniform of his rank, should head a street parade because it is designated a "Great Temperance and Law Parade," is so largely a question of good taste on the part of the officer that the war department has very properly refused to take any action in response to the criticisms of General Grant. An officer of the Army is a very proper representative of the principle of enforcing law as law, and enforcing all laws alike, though it may be questioned whether he is wise in identifying himself with a movement for the enforcement of laws which appeal especially to a certain class of citizens as those most worthy of enforcement. It is clearly not to the advantage of the Army to have officers identifying themselves with movements which, whatever their claims to special moral virtue, are really partisan in their character. With full sympathy with any movement which is calculated to promote individual restraint in the matter of the use of liquor, it is well to remember that the sale of liquor has the sanction of the United States government, for no man can engage in this business without first obtaining the permission of the government represented by the bureau of internal revenue. The secretary of war states the case very clearly when he says, in a published letter, in reply to one of the critics of General Grant: "You state that it has been rumored that the federal government and the Army in general have taken sides with the prohibition movement. If the federal government has in any way taken part in any such movement I do not know it. What individual members of the Army may feel about such movements I do not know. Each soldier and officer of the Army has a right to determine for himself. I do know, however, and state that the Army as an organization has taken no side and will have no right to take sides either for or against the prohibition movement. General Grant participated in the parade as an individual, and not as in any way representing the Army or the war department."

New cabinet departments are always more or less antagonized by the popular feeling that the cabinet is already big enough. This criticism, however, is based, with many persons, upon a false idea of the place of the cabinet in our political system. That body is but a council of the heads of the executive departments; it never votes. The President is under no obligation to call for its collective advice, nor is he under any obligation to abide by that advice if he solicits it. The meetings of the cabinet are simple conferences at which there is an interchange of views, the executive naturally and properly seeking harmony of all the departments of which he is constitutionally the superior. One more or one less executive department would have little or no effect on the course of our constitutional development or on large lines of national policy. Therefore, it probably would matter little to the country generally whether our possessions remain a sphere of activity divided between several departments or are administered by one.

The proposed new department is generally referred to as that of insular affairs. This will be a peculiarly appropriate title if it be conceived with the management of our extra-continental territories or dependencies. Only a census of islands can determine the exact number that are under our jurisdiction. In the Philippines we are supposed to have 3141 islands and islets. The Hawaiian group proper consists of eight; Porto Rico has a number of dependencies, besides Culebra and Vieques. Tutuila is simply the largest island of many that own our sway in Samoa. First, and last, reckoning a large number of small Pacific islands in the neighborhood of Samoa over which our flag has been raised, our sea surrounded possessions must be the homes of fully nine million people.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION?

Insular Cabinet May Be Formed to Administer the Islands.

THIS MAY AFFECT HAWAII

The Extra-Continental Lands to Be Handled From Washington.

Are the affairs of Hawaii and of all the other extra-continental territories and dependencies to be handled from Washington? Are we to have what may prove to be not very dissimilar from government by commission?

The Boston Transcript in an article published in that paper this month outlines the plan which it says is being considered by those in authority at the national capital, and in many of its features it does not differ very greatly from commission government. It appears probable that in Territories like Hawaii, where there are not so many "problems" to be solved, the lines leading to Washington may be allowed to hang slack, except at such times as questions of great importance arise. Then the conduct of affairs will be taken over by the insular cabinet, as it is proposed to call the new organization. This is what the Transcript has to say:

There are intimations to be found in the columns of the press of the organization in Washington of a movement to promote the establishment of a new cabinet department to take charge of the administration of our possessions, with special reference to those that are insular. The work of supervision of our various dependencies, both insular and continental, is now divided between several departments. Thus Alaska and Hawaii, being Territories, are, like New Mexico and Arizona, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The Philippines and Porto Rico find the bureau of insular affairs of the war department their means of communication with our government. Guam and Tutuila are under the navy department, and the existing arrangement by the division of administrative ideas prevents any unity of colonial management if such is desirable. The heaviest burden is carried by the bureau of insular affairs, since the Philippines and Porto Rico present infinitely more "problems" than are found in Alaska and Hawaii, Guam and Tutuila. The Philippines are today largely self-governing by virtue of the creation of the local legislature, the link of authority with Washington being the Philippine government, of which the governor-general is the head. Porto Rico has also its legislature as well as its American administration.

In general, the effort of the United States has been to apply, with such modifications as local peculiarities demanded, the territorial system to our possessions, but still, after this has been done, there is left a zone into which enter matters of the broader political policy of direction of peoples who are with us, but as yet not of us.

It has become almost a tradition with us that in the beginning territory newly acquired shall be under the immediate supervision of the war department, a sort of ad interim direction pending further organization. Such is the status of the Philippines, the bureau of insular affairs being a sort of agency of transmission and a representative of the islands in the administrative councils at Washington. Porto Rico, since March 4, has occupied a somewhat similar status. The arrangement has worked well up to date in keeping routine moving while in the event of any disturbance or of any contingency calling for immediate action, the general powers of the government would be concentrated on the difficulty. Beyond its ordinary authority the government will be called upon to lay its program before congress. While, therefore, convenience and unity of administration may be pleaded, there is no apparent urgency in the matter of creating a new department.

New cabinet departments are always more or less antagonized by the popular feeling that the cabinet is already big enough. This criticism, however, is based, with many persons, upon a false idea of the place of the cabinet in our political system. That body is but a council of the heads of the executive departments; it never votes. The President is under no obligation to call for its collective advice, nor is he under any obligation to abide by that advice if he solicits it. The meetings of the cabinet are simple conferences at which there is an interchange of views, the executive naturally and properly seeking harmony of all the departments of which he is constitutionally the superior. One more or one less executive department would have little or no effect on the course of our constitutional development or on large lines of national policy. Therefore, it probably would matter little to the country generally whether our possessions remain a sphere of activity divided between several departments or are administered by one.

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